EXHIBIT 66

IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
DALLAS DIVISION

In Re:	)	**Case No. 19-34054-sgj-11**
	)	Chapter 11
HIGHLAND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, L.P.,	)	Dallas, Texas
	)	Friday, March 19, 2021
	)	9:30 a.m. Docket
Debtor.	)	
	)	MOTIONS TO STAY
	)	PENDING APPEAL
	)	

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
BEFORE THE HONORABLE STACEY G.C. JERNIGAN,
UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE.

WEBEX APPEARANCES:

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APPEARANCES, cont'd.:

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Proceedings recorded by electronic sound recording; transcript produced by transcription service.

DALLAS, TEXAS - MARCH 19, 2021 - 9:39 A.M.

THE COURT: We have a Highland setting on various motions for stay pending appeal of the confirmation order. This is Case No. 19-34054. We have four Movants, or two Movants and two Joinders. Let's get appearances first from those Movants. First, for the Advisors, do we have Mr. Rukavina or someone from his team?

MR. RUKAVINA: Your Honor, good morning. Davor Rukavina. I apologize, my camera is not working. IT is running here to fix it. I represent NexPoint Advisors, LP and Highland Capital Management Advisors, LP.

THE COURT: All right. Now for the -- what we call the Funds, who do we have appearing? Someone from K&L Gates, Mr. Hogewood, by chance?

MR. HOGEWOOD: Good morning, Your Honor. This is Lee Hogewood representing the Funds. From K&L Gates, as you said. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. All right. For the joinder parties, who is representing Mr. Dondero this morning?

MR. TAYLOR: Good morning, Your Honor. Clay Taylor appearing on behalf of Mr. Jim Dondero.

THE COURT: Okay. And now for the Get Good Trust and the Dugaboy Trust, who do we have appearing? Do we have Mr. Draper or someone?

MR. DRAPER: Good morning. Good morning, Your Honor.

Unfortunately, I was on mute. This is Douglas Draper appearing for the Get Good and Dugaboy Trusts.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Now for the Debtor team, who do we have appearing from the Debtor team?

MR. POMERANTZ: Good morning, Your Honor. Jeff Pomerantz; Pachulski, Stang, Ziehl & Jones; on behalf of the Debtor. Several of my colleagues are on the phone, but I will be handling the matter today.

THE COURT: Okay. Good morning.

For the Unsecured Creditors' Committee, who joined in the Debtor's objection, who do we have appearing?

MR. CLEMENTE: Good morning, Your Honor. Matthew Clemente, Sidley Austin, on behalf of the Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors.

THE COURT: All right. Well, that was all of the parties who filed pleadings. I know we have a lot of observers this morning.

First, let me ask, can you hear me okay? I heard that there was a little bit of sound issue with my mic. Can everyone hear me okay? All right.

MR. CLEMENTE: Your Honor, when you first started, it was fuzzy, but when you were speaking just now, it sounded great.

THE COURT: Okay. Good.

All right. Well, let's talk about time estimates. I will tell you, I have a hard stop today at 12:15. In a normal case, we would be definitely finished, I think, in probably an hour-ish. I shouldn't say normal. I should say in an average case. But this case doesn't tend to be very average. So I would think an hour per side, okay -- hour for the Movant and Joinders and then an hour for the Debtor and Committee, so a two-hour time limit -- would be reasonable. Does anyone want to disagree with that?

All right. Well, then that's where I will limit you.

And let me just ask, so I kind of know going in, is it going to be that the Movants have a witness or evidence to put in? I saw last night the Debtors filed a witness and exhibit list, but I didn't scan it this morning to see -- oh, I do see that you filed, on the 17th, at least the Advisors filed a witness and exhibit list.

So, anyway, I'll start with Mr. Rukavina. Are you all -- is your team going to put on evidence?

MR. RUKAVINA: Your Honor, our only evidence is going to consist of my Docket 2043, those exhibits you referenced. We reserve the right to cross-examine Mr. Seery if the Debtor puts him on. But I think we envision mainly oral argument today.

And just so Your Honor knows, my exhibits are pretty much just a record of the confirmation hearing plus a few claim

transfer forms.

THE COURT: All right. Well, are there any housekeeping matters before I go ahead and let the Movants make their opening statement?

All right. Well, you may proceed. Mr. Rukavina, are you going first?

MR. RUKAVINA: No, Your Honor. Mr. Hogewood will. So I'll yield to the podium to him, with your permission.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Hogewood, you may proceed.

OPENING STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF CERTAIN FUNDS AND ADVISORS

MR. HOGEWOOD: Thank you, Your Honor. Again, Lee Hogewood with K&L Gates on behalf of the Funds.

As Your Honor knows, this confirmation hearing started on February 2nd and continued on to February 3rd. The Debtors cleverly in their objection made reference to the movie *Groundhog Day*, and it seems appropriate for this case and for the day when the confirmation started. We're here about six weeks later asking for a stay pending appeal. Our papers have gone over many of the same arguments that the Court has rejected before, so in that regard it is indeed somewhat like the movie *Groundhog Day*.

We also know that stays pending appeal are rare, especially stays granted by the court that rendered the decision that is to be appealed. But the Rules require us to

come to this first -- this Court first to request a stay in the first instance.

The issues, I think, have been briefed, and there's no point in belaboring *Groundhog Day*-type arguments any more than is necessary. So I'm going to try to be relatively brief, and I think the group will beat the hour that has been assigned to us. We appreciate it.

Like injunctions, stays are the exception, not the rule, and the standards are similar. Balance of harms, likelihood of success, and the public interest. In 30 years of practice, I have obtained three stays pending appeal. In two of those, the bankruptcy judge granted the stay *sua sponte*. Judge Marvin Wooten, the Western District of North Carolina, stayed two decisions in the early '90s because he was confident he was right, he knew he had pushed the envelope on existing Fourth Circuit authority, and he knew that the appeal would be moot without a stay. He turned out to be right, the Fourth Circuit affirmed his decisions, and the law advanced in the manner that Judge Wooten thought that it should. In the other, the bankruptcy judge denied the stay and the district court subsequently granted it.

For many reasons, most of them already identified by Your Honor in earlier rulings, this is the type of case in which a stay should be granted. In Your Honor's ruling on February 8th and in the written order, the Court made abundantly clear

that this Court viewed this case to be exceptional for a long list of reasons detailed orally and in writing. A view of the case being exceptional was part of the justification for pushing the envelope on Fifth Circuit law on issues upon which the Funds have based their appeal.

And I want to be clear: The Funds' appeal is only on the issues of exculpation, injunction, and gatekeeper, in light of *Pacific Lumber*. The Debtors challenged standing, and we all agree that the question is are we, the Funds, a person aggrieved? The Funds are aggrieved in several ways.

First, the Court made findings regarding a lack of independence or being controlled by the so-called Dondero complex. The Funds, Your Honor, receive advice from the Advisors, and the Funds' boards make decisions based upon that advice, after making an independent determination of whether the advice is in the best interests of the Funds. The Funds then expect the Advisors to implement that advice that they have given, or, indeed, if the Funds disagree with the advice, to implement the decision that the Funds have made.

It is, therefore, customary for the Advisors to take the lead, including the lead in litigation matters on behalf of the Funds, and the Court's conclusions of Dondero's control and a lack of independence of the Funds based upon a lack of participation by the Funds is not fair. The finding converts customary conduct into a conspiracy of control.

The analogy that works for me on this, Your Honor, is a lawyer analogy. If the Pachulski law firm advises the Debtor to file an adversary proceeding and the Debtor's independent board considers and accepts the advice and directs Pachulski to do so, Pachulski files the complaints, proceeds to take depositions, and moves the litigation forward. No one would conclude from that conduct that Pachulski controlled the Debtor or that the Debtor lacked independence from its law firm.

The same conclusion should be reached regarding the Funds. As was testified to at several hearings in this case, the Funds' independent board meets regularly, and during the pendency of this case, and particularly over the last several months, almost weekly, if not more, to address and consider advice from the Advisors and its independent counsel, a partner at a law firm, not at K&L Gates.

These matters were testified to by Mr. Post, who is an officer of the Funds, and he is also an employee of the Advisors, but that does not make Mr. Post in control of the Funds.

While the factual finding of the Court on this topic of control is already on the record and some harm may have already been done, a stay pending appeal of the confirmation order mitigates the harm until the issue can be considered by a higher court.

The Funds also have a different view of the investment horizon for their assets, not the Debtors' assets, than is possible under the Debtor's so-called asset maximization plan. As part of that plan, the Debtor will be liquidating assets owned by the Funds, not the Debtor, more rapidly than the Funds' boards believe is in the best interests of their investors. The confirmed plan creates an irreconcilable conflict between the Debtor and its plan obligations and the Funds and their investors.

Interplay between the exculpation injunction and gatekeeper directly limits the Funds' contractual rights and may impair their ability to take action in the best interest of their holders, thousands of outside investors. The Funds and their owners are aggrieved by these provisions.

These issues have been presented repeatedly, and the Court clearly does not agree with the positions that I am stating on behalf of the Funds. That said, the Court has made clear that this is an exceptional case. And there is a good faith argument that we are making that the plan's provisions approved by the Court go well beyond what is permissible under existing Fifth Circuit law.

Indeed, the exceptional nature of the case, at least in part, the Court's -- was, at least in part, underlying the Court's willingness to enter these sweeping provisions. A stay pending appeal (audio gap) exceptional relief should be

granted in an exceptional case so that plan provisions can be collectively tested.

In the meantime, there is little harm to the Debtor in continuing to operate in Chapter 11 while the appeal proceeds, particularly if the Fifth Circuit accepts the certification of direct appeal from this Court.

These are important issues that merit a review without the threat of having the appeal dismissed as moot, and this Court enjoys the discretion to grant a stay pending appeal.

We respectfully request that you exercise that discretion in light of the previously-expressed view of the exceptional nature of this case. Thank you very much.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Are there any other opening statements for the Movants or Joining Parties?

MR. RUKAVINA: Your Honor, Davor Rukavina, if I may.

THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead.

OPENING STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF CERTAIN FUNDS AND ADVISORS

MR. RUKAVINA: Your Honor, I'll echo what Mr. Hogewood said, and I hope that the Court has some sympathy for us. It's a difficult position we're in, telling a court that rendered an opinion, after careful thought and protracted deliberation, that she's wrong, and we do respectfully and we do so humbly. But like Mr. Hogewood said, we are required by the Rules to come to this Court first.

Your Honor, on my clients' standing, we are directly subject to the plan's injunctions. And I have presented Your Honor case law, including the Fifth Circuit *Zale* opinion, that confirms that, in and of itself, that grants us standing. And that's only logical. A person subject to contempt for violating an injunction has the ability to test that injunction on appeal.

As far as the economics of the plan, my exhibits, Your Honor, include four claim transfer forms that were filed two days ago. I think there's one more in the works. We have acquired, as part hiring various former Debtor employees, by agreement, we have acquired their Class 8 claims. The Debtor did object to those claims last evening, but as of now those claims still exist and have not been disallowed.

And if Your Honor wants to talk about the law, I have a case that confirms that a claim purchase, even after the entry of an underlying order, grants the party, so long as they acted timely, standing on the underlying order.

So my clients, Your Honor, now have standing not only to contest the plan's injunction provisions but also the underlying plan itself. And by that, I'm referring to the absolute priority rule.

Your Honor, I have briefed that. Your Honor has rejected my arguments. Your Honor has relied on a Western District opinion. Those issues are what they are. I would simply

humbly submit that I have made a substantial case on the merits on an important issue, which is, I think, what Judge Jones ruled is the standard for likelihood of success on the merits.

And it really is very simple, Your Honor. The Debtor argues and this Court accepted the argument that as long as equity doesn't get a penny until creditors are paid in full, then the absolute priority rule is preserved as opposed to being violated. And I would argue that that's not the case because the Code clearly provides for the preservation or grant of any property interest, any property interest at all, no matter if it's worthless or highly contingent.

On the exculpation and injunction provision, Your Honor. On exculpation, as I argued at the confirmation hearing, I think that the Fifth Circuit will revisit its *Pacific Lumber* opinion to allow the Court to exculpate case professionals for case administration during the pendency of the case. And I think Your Honor will be affirmed on that. I know some of my co-counsel will disagree.

But the fact of the matter is that *Pacific Lumber* exists today. It has yet to be overturned. So, Your Honor, we believe that we have a probability of success on that issue.

But more importantly, the exculpation that this Court approved does something that I don't think any court has approved before. It exculpates prospective future post-

reorganization liabilities. That Your Honor I don't think can do under any scenario.

On the injunction issue, as I argued before, if the Court will have no jurisdiction to entertain the purely post-confirmation action, I accept and I respect and I agree that the Court has vast powers with respect to pre-confirmation claims, but on the post-confirmation claims that are enjoined, if the Court will have no jurisdiction to try those claims, then the Court will have no jurisdiction to issue a finding that the claim is colorable or not. Because if the Court finds that the claim is not colorable, I'm done. There's no other court I can go to. There's no mechanism that I can at that point in time trigger to protect my clients' rights.

And Your Honor, with respect to the Debtor's arguments about prior orders entered in the case, it's black letter law that the Court cannot create jurisdiction and the parties cannot stipulate to jurisdiction. So whatever prior orders were entered in the case, and we can talk about whether they were intended to apply post-confirmation or not, those prior orders cannot be read as creating jurisdiction where none would exist, *i.e.*, post-confirmation.

Your Honor, on the Rule 2015.3 issue, it's not worth even talking about today. It's a minor issue. I made it to preserve the record on it.

I echo what Mr. Hogewood said about the Debtor not being

harmed. Mr. Seery has terminated or the Debtor has terminated the shared services agreements. The Debtor has terminated employees. The Debtor will have very little cost going forward as far as administering its assets. That cost will be incurred regardless of whether the plan goes effective or not.

The Debtor has only some six assets left to administer. The Debtor, as I understand it, is in the process of already trying to sell those assets. The Debtor can do that in Chapter 11 or post-confirmation.

So, as I asked Mr. Seery at the confirmation hearing, as I have briefed and as we have in the transcripts, the plan gives Mr. Seery nothing that he lacks today in order to finish administering this estate. By that, I mean to liquidate its assets and to adjudicate its liabilities.

The Debtor's response to my motion did accurately raise an issue that I had not fully developed, which is that, yes, the Debtor will have an increased cost if it's in a Chapter 11 that's open because of a stay pending appeal. And the Debtor -- the bond -- if the Court grants a stay pending appeal, a bond should take into account that increased cost. So that's the final point I have to make, Your Honor, which is that if we talk about the bond, whether now or later, what I had proposed initially was that okay, the creditors that would be paid soon should be compensated for the time value of money. That's a proposition that the Debtor appears to agree with.

And we know what the appropriate interest rate is. And then we should include in the bond an amount for the Debtor's additional burn rate for being in Chapter 11, meaning filing MORs, perhaps filing 9019 motions. But it's not $2.2 or $2.3 million per month, as the Debtor suggests. It's a far lower amount. And again, we can argue about that later, depending on whether the Debtor has evidence on that or not.

So we believe that a bond in the neighborhood of $3 or $4 million is appropriate, and that in the future, if we lose the appeal, then the Court will decide what portion of that bond should be forfeited, not as liquidated damages, not as the price of playing poker, but as compensation for the actual increased cost the estate incurred as a result of not having the plan go effective.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Do any of the Joining Parties have opening statements?

MR. TAYLOR: Yes, Your Honor. Clay Taylor on behalf of Mr. Jim Dondero.

THE COURT: Okay.

OPENING STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF JAMES DONDERO

MR. TAYLOR: Your Honor, I'm not going to reiterate what Mr. Hogewood and Mr. Rukavina said, but I did want to address one thing that the Court has brought up before and I thought it was important to address that point. And that is,

what is Mr. Dondero's standing and how is -- and when we're talking about a stay pending appeal, how in the balancing of the harms to the respective parties, how is Mr. Dondero being harmed?

Well, Mr. Dondero has said from the beginning of this case, when Mr. Seery started selling off assets with little to no notice, that he wasn't getting enough value for those. Okay? And the question has been raised, well, if equity was never going to be reached anyway, how is Mr. Dondero harmed? Well, as Your Honor has seen, and the papers have certainly said, and as suits have started to be brought, alter ego claims are being brought against Mr. Dondero. To the extent the value, the full value of those assets are not realized, which Mr. Dondero says should be higher and could be higher if proper notice was given and a full auction-like process was instituted, then Mr. Dondero and the Unsecured Creditors' Committee or the Trust, as the case may be, if this plan goes effective, is going to bring those claims for the difference between what was actually recovered and what the full value of the debt is. And that could run into the tens or hundreds of millions of dollars.

So that is true irreparable harm that my client is going to face if there's no stay pending appeal. And we think that is a very important one. And as Mr. Rukavina just stated, there's no real difference to the Debtor and Highland if it

runs its wind-down plan through a Chapter 11 or, alternatively, under its wind-down or liquidation plan. And so, therefore, that is something we wanted the Court to consider.

THE COURT: Thank you. All right.

Any other openings from the Objectors? Or, I'm sorry, the Movants and Joinders? Mr. Draper, anything from you?

MR. DRAPER: Yes, Your Honor. I have just a few comments to make.

OPENING STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE GET GOOD TRUST AND DUGABOY INVESTMENT TRUST

MR. DRAPER: The Court has looked very carefully at *Pacific Lumber* and has spent an inordinate amount of time. In our joinder paper, we gave the Court the citation to *Stanford* -- *S.E.C. versus Stanford*, and I'd ask the Court, when you look at success on the merits, to take *Pacific Lumber*, take *S.E.C. v. Stanford*, and Judge Jones' decision ten years later, and juxtapose that to the *Blixseth* decision that was cited by Mr. Pomerantz. And you could see the Fifth Circuit view on both exculpation and releases.

And the interesting note is *Pacific Lumber* was written by Judge Jones in 2009, *S.E.C. v. Stanford* is 2019. And *S.E.C. v. Stanford*, though it's a receivership case, looks directly at the jurisdiction of a district court to grant the relief that's been requested here. And I'd ask the Court to take a

look at that. We think success on the merits is apparent from just looking at those three cases.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

All right. Mr. Pomerantz, opening statement?

MR. POMERANTZ: Yes, Your Honor. I have a fairly lengthy opening statement that I was going to go through each of the issues and elements in a lot more detail. I'm happy to do that, Your Honor. I have a lengthy argument on standing and harm and whatnot, if Your Honor believes that that would +be helpful. I don't want to waste the Court's time if Your Honor does not believe that would be helpful.

THE COURT: All right. Go ahead. I think it would all be helpful.

MR. POMERANTZ: Okay.

OPENING STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE DEBTOR

MR. POMERANTZ: Your Honor, we're here yet again -- first of all, I'd like to admit my exhibits into evidence. Again, as similar to Mr. Rukavina's exhibits, they are essentially documents that are part of the court record. I don't think there's any controversy regarding them.

Also, we do not intend to present any witnesses at the hearing today.

THE COURT: All right. Well, shall we --

MR. RUKAVINA: Your Honor, if --

THE COURT: Yes. Shall we both just stipulate to the

admissibility of all of these exhibits? Are you both in a position to do that?

MR. RUKAVINA: I am prepared to stipulate, Your Honor.

MR. POMERANTZ: Yes, I am, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. So, --

MR. POMERANTZ: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So, let me just be clear. The Movants' collective exhibits are found at Docket Entry 2043, and it looks like we have -- is it Exhibits A through M, Mr. Rukavina?

MR. RUKAVINA: Yes, Your Honor. Exhibits A through M as in Mary.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. RUKAVINA: One of those, just so Your Honor knows, has a wrong exhibit label on it, so we'll file an amended that just cleans it up, but otherwise it's all in there and correct.

THE COURT: All right. So those are admitted.

(Movants' Exhibits' A through M are received into evidence.)

THE COURT: And then Debtor's exhibits are at Docket Entry 2058. They are Numbers 1 through 33, correct, Mr. Pomerantz?

MR. POMERANTZ: Your Honor, I believe it's 1 through

36.

MR. MORRIS: Substantively, it's 1 through 33, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. POMERANTZ: Okay.

THE COURT: All right. So those are admitted.

MR. POMERANTZ: Oh, you're right. That is correct.

THE COURT: Okay. Those will be admitted as well.

(Debtor's Exhibits 1 through 33 are received into evidence.)

THE COURT: All right. Go ahead.

MR. POMERANTZ: Thank you, Your Honor. Your Honor, we're here yet again to respond to a series of motions filed by the Dondero entities, now in their capacity as Appellants, seeking to put another roadblock in the way of the plan and distributions to creditors.

These motions, like the various litigation involving the Dondero entities that preceded them, border on the frivolous and are not presented in good faith. They are being prosecuted to harass the Debtor and its creditors, get them to spend more money, in the hope that at some point the Debtor and the creditors will accept Mr. Dondero's plan.

While yes, this case is exceptional, it's not exceptional because of any legal issues involved. It's exceptional as to the level at which a former CEO and person in control of the

Debtor has taken to interfere with the Debtor, its operations, and a court-appointed independent board.

Mr. Dondero has had every opportunity throughout this case to make a proposal acceptable to the Debtor and creditors to buy his company back. The Court has implored him to do so on many occasions, as have the Debtor and the creditors. But to this point, he's refused to provide an acceptable proposal.

He should just acknowledge defeat and go on with the remaining business ventures he has, but as we know, Your Honor, that's not the Dondero way. And we are here yet again spending estate resources which should really be put in creditors' pockets.

The Court should deny the motion for several reasons. First, as I will go into in some detail, the Appellants lack standing to appeal the confirmation order as they cannot demonstrate that they're persons aggrieved.

However, even if the Court determines that the Appellants do have standing to appeal, they cannot satisfy the standard for a stay, which, as everyone admits, is an extraordinary remedy that requires the Appellants to establish each of four elements. They can't demonstrate likelihood of success on the merits of any of the legal issues. They haven't established harm, let alone irreparable harm, from a stay. And conversely, the Debtor has presented a compelling case of why it and its creditors, who have been waiting for years to be

paid, will be harmed if the confirmation order is stayed. And lastly, Your Honor, the public interest is not stayed -- is not served by allowing the Dondero entities' parochial agenda to get in the way of a prompt conclusion in this case.

Before addressing each of these issues in detail, Your Honor, I did want to address an overarching issue that cuts across several of the Appellants' arguments specifically as they relate to the injunction and exculpation provisions. Appellants argued at confirmation and they repeat the arguments here in the papers and comments today that by extending the exculpation and injunction provisions to matters relating to implementation and consummation of the plan, the Appellants are prevented from exercising their rights on the post-effective-date commercial relationships that they will have with the Reorganized Debtors and for pursuing claims against protected parties relating to the same.

The argument, however, Your Honor, reflects a serious misunderstanding of this language, implementation and consummation. At confirmation, I informed the Court and all objecting parties that the words implementation and consummation did not go as far as the Appellants feared. Specifically, I reminded everyone that implementation was a term of art that was specifically referenced in 1123(a)(5) of the Code and which provides that a plan can provide for its implementation. And I described the primary means of

implementation under the plan that the exculpation and the injunction related to, which matters are set forth in Article 5 of the plan and include a cancellation of equity interests, the creation of new general partners and limited partner of the Reorganized Debtor, a restatement of the limited partnership agreement, and the establishment of the Claimant Trust and the Litigation Trust.

The injunction prohibits efforts to interfere, among other things, with those steps, and the exculpation prohibits parties from asserting claims against the exculpated parties relating to those activities that relate to implementation.

Implementation in the context of the injunction provision does not mean performance under post-effective date contractual relationships that the Debtor will operate after the effective date. Accordingly, the argument that the injunction prevents them from exercising rights under the CLO agreements is just not true.

Similarly, Your Honor, the term consummation is not vague either and does not mean what the Appellants contend. Consummation is a commonly-used term and has been defined by the Fifth Circuit and the Code. Section 1101(2) defines substantial consummation as the transfer of assets to be transferred under the plan, the assumption by the Debtor of the management of all assets and property dealt with by the plan, and the commencement of distributions under the plan.

While consummation of the plan may be broader than substantial consummation, again, it does not mean preventing parties from exercising their rights under post-effective date commercial contracts.

So, again, an injunction that prohibits acts to interfere with consummation of the plan and an exculpation that protects exculpated parties from being sued for negligent -- for actions taken in connection with consummation of the plan do not have the far-reaching effects the Appellants claim in their motion.

Your Honor, I would now like to turn to standing of the Appellants to prosecute the appeals. As we all agree, under Fifth Circuit law, bankruptcy appellate standing requires appellants to demonstrate they are persons aggrieved. The Appellants have the burden to demonstrate that they are directly and adversely or pecuniarily affected by the order and that their alleged injuries are not conjectural or hypothetical.

With the clarification of the meaning of implementation and consummation that I just discussed, the Appellants cannot meet their burden.

One more overarching comment that applies to the standing of all Appellants. They each argue, and Mr. Rukavina stressed it today, that, because they are subject to a plan injunction, that, by definition, they have appellate standing under *Zale*.

But Appellants misread *Zale*. In that case, the debtor obtained an injunction, the stated purpose of which was to prevent appellants from bringing claims against an insurer relating to a global settlement in which the appellants were left out. The Fifth Circuit rightfully held that where an injunction specifically barred those parties from pursuing their rights, they had standing to appeal. That is a far cry from the standing to appeal an injunction in a plan which is not party-specific but applies to the world to prevent anyone from interfering with the plan.

If Appellants are right, then in every case where there's a confirmed plan that contains an injunction, and they all do, that any party in the world would have standing to appeal because their rights are theoretically affected by the injunction. That just isn't the law. Something more, some tangible injury is required to confer standing on the Appellants.

In addressing the standing, lack of standing, I want to put the Appellants into three buckets. The first bucket are Dugaboy, Get Good, and Dondero, who filed joinders to the motion. None of these parties have legitimate claims in the case, and the Court found at confirmation that their interests were extremely remote and their objections not filed in good faith.

None of these parties have colorable Class 8 claims or are

harmed by the purported violation of the absolute priority rule.

None of these parties were harmed by the failure of the Debtor to file the 2015.3 reports.

None of these parties have attempted to assert claims against any of the exculpated parties that their concern will be lost if the exculpation provision is affirmed on the appeal.

And none of these parties have any ongoing business relationships or dealings with the protected parties such that the gatekeeper provision will actually have more than a theoretical effect on them. Why is there the gatekeeper provision in the plan? It prevents them from harassing the protected parties.

Mr. Dondero's counsel makes a new argument today in his comments, that because he is a defendant and because he will be pursued, he has a vested interest in making sure the assets are sold for as much as they can be sold for. If that's the case, Your Honor, every defendant in every bankruptcy matter would have the same argument. He hasn't presented any law, and I suspect he can't, to demonstrate standing.

Based upon the foregoing, Your Honor, Dugaboy, the Get Good Trust, and Mr. Dondero are not persons aggrieved by the confirmation order, as any effect on them is only conjectural or hypothetical.

Next, Your Honor, the Advisors. The Advisors argue, without authority, that because they are purportedly harmed by the plan, they can raise any infirmity with the plan, even if it does not affect them. They don't cite any authority for that proposition, and it doesn't make sense. In fact, the 2009 Southern District case of *Cypress Wood* is to the contrary, where the court stated that courts across the nation have determined that parties in interest may only object to plan provisions that directly implicate its own rights and interests.

If the appellate court reverses on the absolute priority rule or the 1129(a)(2) issues, which it won't, the Advisors' rights will not be affected at all.

Recognizing that the standing to appeal on the basis of a perceived violation of the absolute priority rule was tenuous, the Advisors attempted to manufacture standing by acquiring the claims of four employees who were terminated by the Debtor and now presumably work for the Advisor as one of the -- at one of the Dondero companies.

In fact, the Debtor could, if it wanted to, object to the transfers of the claims on a lack of good faith, that there is case law that says you can't acquire a case -- claims for the purpose of standing if it demonstrates good faith.

Notably, they acquired those claims on Wednesday, after -- long after the filing of their stay motion and after the

Debtor filed its opposition.

Putting aside acquiring -- whether -- putting aside the issue of whether acquiring these claims at this juncture, when none of those creditors appealed the order, none of those creditors objected to confirmation of the plan, could magically confer standing on the Advisors, which we say they can't, the fact is these claims are not valid. The Court heard testimony at various hearings, including with respect to the KERP motion and plan confirmation, that the Debtor intended to terminate the vast majority of its employees at or soon after confirmation, and that the termination of the employees prior to the vesting of their bonuses would eliminate those claims for bonuses. No one ever challenged that position.

Accordingly, since the four employees whose claims the Advisors purportedly acquired were terminated, those claim don't exist, and, in any event, would not be more than $40,000.

But Your Honor, there is more to the story, and it is reflected in the objection to these and other claims which the Debtor filed yesterday. It's not before Your Honor, but I think it's perspective Your Honor needs to be aware of in considering whether the Advisors have standing relating to these claims.

As the Court will recall, the Debtor obtained approval of

a KERP program that would have entitled a number of employees who were not expected to be with the Debtor long-term after confirmation to a cash payment if they signed a separation agreement. The employees whose claims were purportedly purchased by the Advisors are four of those 54 employees. None of them signed the separation agreement. As set forth in our objection, we are informed and believe that Mr. Dondero told them he would not hire them if they signed the agreement. Rather, we're informed and believe that Mr. Dondero required these employees to transfer the claims to one of his entities as a condition of their continued employment.

But there is more. As reflected in our claims objection, we have recently learned that the Debtor -- that certain of the Debtor's employees, acting on their own and without any approval from Mr. Seery or the independent board, changed the vesting requirements for the award letters that were given to employees in connection with the 2019 contingent award granted in August 2020 for services rendered in 2019.

What did that change do? It purportedly provided that the Debtor would remain on the hook for the 2019 contingent bonus award even after the Debtor terminated their employment, provided the employees continued to work for an affiliate. And what were the specific affiliates that were identified in the amendment, Your Honor? Highland Capital Management Fund Advisors, NexPoint Advisors, and NexPoint Securities.

These changes are not enforceable against the Debtor for a variety of reasons. The Debtor is continuing its investigation, and wouldn't be surprised to learn that these changes were orchestrated by Mr. Dondero in an attempt to stick the Debtor with a continuing liability where none were expected to exist.

Again, Your Honor, I don't raise these issues to litigate them now. I realize I was testifying from the podium. They will be litigated in connection with our claim objection. But I raise them in the context of the standing that the Appellants -- the Advisors have attempted to manufacture.

The Advisors also argue that they have standing to appeal the injunction because it prohibits the Advisors from advising or causing their clients to exercise their contractual rights against the Reorganized Debtor pursuant to the CLO management agreements.

Nothing, Your Honor, prevents the Advisors from advising their clients to do anything. It's not the Advisors that have commercial relationships with the Debtor under the CLO. It's the Funds. And those relationships with the Funds are they are investors in a fund that the Debtor manages. The Advisors are simply free to provide the Funds with any advice they want to.

Moreover, with the clarification I provided earlier, there is just no merit to the argument that the injunction in the

plan will affect the Advisors' advice to the Funds regarding the CLO agreements.

Advisors also say that the gatekeeper infringes on their ability to assert claims post-confirmation. As it relates to the CLO agreements, it's not the Advisors who have those claims, theoretically, but it's the Funds. And if the Advisors, as I think was indicated in a footnote in Mr. Rukavina's pleadings, are concerned that the gatekeeper provision impacts their ability to assert claims under the remaining commercial relationships they have with the Debtor with respect to shared services, that's incorrect as well. The February 24th order, Your Honor, and the subsequent agreement between the Advisors and the Debtor both provide that the bankruptcy court has exclusive jurisdiction to resolve any disputes between the parties.

Accordingly, it's not the gatekeeper provision that will require the Advisors to litigate in bankruptcy court, but rather that order and the agreement.

Lastly, Your Honor, are the Funds. They argue that the injunction provision prevents them from seeking to terminate the CLO agreements and exercising their rights thereunder, and for the reasons I discussed, they're wrong. It is the January 9th order that prevents the termination of the Debtor as the manager of the CLO agreements, and that issue is being litigated in connection with a preliminary injunction hearing

that Your Honor will hear next week. If the Debtor wins, then the Funds cannot seek to terminate the CLO management agreements. If the Debtor loses, nothing in the plan will prevent the Funds from exercising whatever rights they have to terminate the CLO agreements, subject to all applicable defenses.

What is impacted by the plan is the assertion of affirmative claims they may have, which would have to be presented to the Court under the gatekeeper provision.

And while it is not before the Court today, Your Honor, I do want to respond to the comments in the Funds' reply and also the comments made by Mr. Hogewood earlier that they are not related entities under the January 9th order. As hard as the Funds try, they cannot disentangle themselves from Mr. Dondero. Mr. Hogewood testified at the podium. We believe the testimony he gave is not consistent with the prior testimony that has been given by Mr. Dondero, Mr. Post, and Mr. Norris. The Funds' continuing assertions that they are managed by an independent board of directors has not convinced the Court that they're truly independent.

Your Honor has heard the testimony. Your Honor has assessed credibility. And most importantly, Your Honor has seen what's happened in the last few months of litigation with them. None of these so-called directors have ever testified to the Court, and up until these motions, the Funds and

Advisors have been in lockstep, asserting the same issues by the same counsel with the same witnesses for Advisors. You heard at the last hearing that the Funds wouldn't agree -- wouldn't force Mr. Dondero to do the shared service agreement because they didn't -- because Mr. Dondero needed to be in the -- in the facility.

There is no evidence that there is independence, and Mr. Hogewood's comments are just not well taken.

And the Court found in the confirmation order that the Funds are marching to the order thereon controlled by him. Those findings will be entitled to great deference, and it will be hard for them to be overturned on appeal. And the findings are sufficient in and of themselves to cause the Funds to come within the definition of related parties. But, again, that's not before Your Honor today.

In any event, for purposes of this motion, it's clear that neither the exculpation provision or the injunction provisions will affect the Funds' rights after the effective date, and they cannot establish standing to appeal with respect to those provisions.

The Debtors do acknowledge that, solely with respect to the gatekeeper provision, the Funds have standing to appeal that issue because of the requirement that they first come to the bankruptcy court before asserting claims under the CLO management agreements.

I would now like to turn to the merits of the motions and explain why the extraordinary remedy of a stay is not appropriate. The Appellants cannot demonstrate that they are likely to prevail on the merits of any of the issues they contend the Court erroneously decided, nor do they raise issues that are in serious dispute.

Let's first take the absolute priority rule. The Advisors repeat the arguments they made at confirmation that the plan violates the absolute priority rule because Class 10 and Class 11 interest holders can receive property after all Class 8 -- or that they can receive a contingent interest that is property but that will only receive a distribution until after all Class 8 and Class 9 creditors are paid in full with interest.

As I mentioned previously, Your Honor, the Advisors have no business making this argument because it doesn't affect them, and we challenge their standing on the claims they purchased. That claims acquisition was a last-minute gimmick, and a poor one, for the reasons that I just went over a few minutes ago.

On a more substantive level, though, Your Honor, the argument fails now for the same reasons it did at confirmation, and it hardly rises to an issue that they're likely to prevail on appeal.

The Advisors don't cite any new case law, make any new

arguments. They just claim that the Court got it wrong.

Importantly, the Advisors have not cited any case that concerned a fact pattern even remotely like the fact pattern in this case, of course, other than the *Introgen* case that just rejects their argument on strikingly similar facts.

Advisors continue to misconstrue the meaning and the purpose of the absolute priority rule. The rule is meant to prevent equity holders from receiving properties that senior creditors are entitled to until the -- unless the senior creditors consent or are paid in full.

The corollary to the rule which the Advisors brush aside is that no creditor can receive more than a full recovery based upon value determined at confirmation. The plan is faithful to both those concepts.

First, the Debtor does not dispute that the contingent interest is a property right, but that's not the end of the story. The language that the Advisors conveniently omitted from their brief from the Supreme Court *Ahlers* decision says that a retained equity interest which would violate the property -- the absolute priority rule is a property interest to which the creditors are entitled before shareholders can retain it for any purpose. Under the plan, the property interest that the Class 10 and Class 11 creditors are receiving is a springing contingent interest payable only after Class 8 and Class 9 holders are paid in full.

That interest, the right to receive payment after creditors are paid in full, is not an interest to which the creditors are entitled. It is, by definition, an interest that equity is entitled to after creditors are not entitled to receive anything more. Class 10 and Class 11 creditors are not entitled to receive anything until that time. They're not the beneficiaries of the Trust. They have no right to control the Claimant Trust. They can't transfer their interests.

As the *Introgen* court reasoned, the right is imaginary and nonexistent until creditors are paid in full, plus interest, as provided under the plan.

So, accordingly, the contingent interests held by the holders of the Class 10 and Class 11 claims are not property that creditors should receive under a straightforward application of the absolute priority rule.

Moreover, the plan provided for this contingent recovery to Class 10 and 11 creditors to avoid a valuation fight over the value of the Debtor's litigation claims at confirmation. As Your Honor is aware, the Debtor's assets consist of cash, publicly-traded stocks, interests in private equity, and causes of action. The Debtor had a good idea of the value of the non-litigation claims as of confirmation, and those values form the basis of the plan projections, which reflected that Class 8 general unsecured creditors were to receive approximately 70 cents on the dollar.

However, the Debtor did not provide at confirmation a value of the litigation assets as they existed at confirmation. Pursuit of those litigation assets which existed at the time of confirmation at some value could result in Class 8 and Class 9 creditors receiving more than a hundred percent on their claims. So what? To avoid a confirmation fight -- a valuation fight at confirmation where the Dondero parties would have undoubtedly argued that the value at confirmation of the Debtor's assets could result in payment in full or more to Class 8 and Class 9 claims, thus violating the absolute priority rule, the Debtor provided that any excess proceeds would be paid to the Class 10 and 11 interest holders.

Advisors brush this argument aside, claiming that debt-for-equity plans that are routinely approved provide that creditors may receive more than a hundred percent on their claims, and they say that the Supreme Court precedent gives this future upside to the creditors, not the equity holders. But the Advisors, Your Honor, miss the point. The debt-for-equity plans that Advisors point to give the creditors upside based upon future appreciation of value. The upside that the Debtor gives the Class 10 and the Class 11 interest holders is the contingent upside based upon value that existed as of confirmation.

Case law is clear that creditors cannot receive more than

a hundred percent of their claim based upon value at confirmation, and the plan is faithful to that proposition.

Turning to 1129(a)(2), Your Honor, all Appellants except for the Funds argue that the Court erred in confirming the plan because the Debtor did not file reports required by 2015.3 and thus could not satisfy 1129(a)(2) of the Code because the Debtor as the proponent of the plan has not complied with the applicable provisions of this title. Essentially, they argue that 1129(a)(2) is a strict liability statute and if the Debtor has violated one provision of the Code or Rules, no matter what, no matter what the context, and no matter who it affects, the Court cannot confirm the plan. Not raising this issue in their confirmation objections and waiting until the confirmation hearing was the quintessential "gotcha" moment. Had it really been a good faith objection, Your Honor, they would have raised it long ago. In any event, the argument fails for four reasons.

First, as reflected in the case law we cite in our opposition, courts in this jurisdiction have held that Section 1129(a)(2) is geared at making sure that the debtor as plan proponent complies with its disclosure obligations under Section 1125 and not requiring adherence to every code section and every rule.

Second, even if Section 1129(a)(2) is applicable, as the Southern District of Texas held in the *Cyprus Wood* case, this

section is not a silver bullet that allows creditors to defeat confirmation based upon any infraction committed by the debtor. *Cypress Wood* is not an outlier, as courts around the country have reached the same conclusion.

Third, failure to file the reports in this case, Your Honor, was harmless error. As the Court knows, the Debtor operates under court-approved protocols and has been transparent with the Committee from the commencement of the case. The Committee has substantial rights to oversee the Debtor's operations, and there was just no evidence presented at confirmation that the Committee hasn't received all relevant information regarding the Debtor's operations, asset sales, and transfers, and the value of its holdings.

Fourth, the cases cited by the Appellants are distinguishable. None of them involved failure of a confirmation because of a violation of a bankruptcy rule. In each of the cases, the debtor committed multiple material violations that went to the debtor's credibility, its transparency with creditors, and the indifference of their obligations as a debtor-in-possession. None of these cases were remotely similar to the case that we have here and support the denial of confirmation.

Next, Your Honor, I want to turn to the exculpation provision. The Appellants all argue that the Court exceeded its authority in approving the exculpation provision, which

they describe as unprecedented, far-reaching, and it tramples their rights.

As I discussed previously, Your Honor, the concern that the exculpation provision applies post-effective date to business decisions is just plainly wrong. It only applies post-effective date to narrow substantive issues relating to implementation and consummation of the plan and do not impact the ability to assert post-effective-date claims or enforce post-effective-date rights under assumed contracts.

I know, Your Honor, that both the exculpation provisions in *Pacific Lumber* and *Thru* applied to matters relating to implementation and consummation of the plan. We acknowledge, of course, that those exculpations were struck down for reasons distinguishable for this case. However, the Court found those provisions unacceptable because they applied to non-debtors, not because they applied to events occurring after the effective date relating to implementation or consummation of the plan.

Putting that issue aside, Your Honor, the principal argument Appellants rely -- raise is that the Court's ruling is directly contrary to the Fifth Circuit's opinion in *Pacific Lumber*. However, the Court was very careful in its ruling not to run afoul of *Pacific Lumber*, and, in fact, its ruling is consistent with *Pacific Lumber* and will not require any change in Fifth Circuit law.

First, the Court relying on *Pacific Lumber's* citation to the Fifth Circuit's prior decision in *Republic v. Shoaf*, the Court held that the Court has already exculpated the independent board, the CEO, the CRO, and their respective agents, pursuant to the January 9th and July 16th orders. As those orders were final, not appealed by the Court [sic], they are the law of the case and conclusively establish the exculpation of those parties independent of the exculpation provision of the plan.

The Advisors argue in their reply that these orders do not exculpate the parties for negligence and are only gatekeeper provisions. This argument, which they make in their reply for the first time, lacks any evidentiary support. Rather, the uncontroverted evidence at confirmation was to the contrary. Mr. Seery and Mr. Dubel, two of the three independent board members, testified at confirmation that they both understood that the January 9th order, and as it related to Mr. Seery the July 16th order, provided exculpation for negligence in the performance of their duties. They both testified that they would not have undertaken their role as independent director or CEO if they were not assured of exculpation.

Accordingly, the Advisors' argument that these orders did not provide for exculpation because they didn't use the word exculpation is just flat-out wrong.

The Advisors next argue that these orders were case

administration orders and were not intended to apply post-confirmation. So the Advisors would have the Court believe that the independent directors, who were concerned about exposure to frivolous litigation in this highly-contentious case, expected they would be protected from negligence and have the benefit of a gatekeeper provision during the case but they would be open game to be sued for anything anywhere after the case was concluded.

That argument is preposterous and certainly doesn't find any evidentiary support in the record.

With all due respect to Mr. Rukavina, who is a late entrant into this case, he is in no position to tell the Court what was or was not intended in connection with those orders.

Similarly, the argument that the orders must expire on confirmation because the Court lacks jurisdiction thereafter is illusory. The Court certainly has and retains jurisdiction post-confirmation to enforce orders that it's entered during the case.

Now, the Debtors do agree with the Appellants that the January 9th and the July 16th orders do not exculpate all of the exculpated parties under the plan. This is where the exculpation provision comes in. The Court found that the exculpation provision of the plan was consistent with *Pacific Lumber* for two reasons.

Initially, since the Fifth Circuit did approve exculpation

for Committee members, it is clear in the Fifth Circuit that there is no categorical prohibition on non-debtor exculpations. The Court rightfully found that the Fifth Circuit's rationale for exculpating Committees and their members was equally applicable to exculpating Strand, independent directors, the CEO, the CRO, and their respective agents. The Court found that these parties were analogous to Committee members rather than to incumbent directors and officers. They came into this highly-litigious case post-petition and would not have been willing to serve without exculpation for negligence.

The Court has also found that without the protection for exculpation for negligence suits from parties unhappy with their performance in the case and the outcome of the case, independent directors in general would be unwilling to serve in highly-contentious cases in the Fifth Circuit, which would be a setback for modern-day complex restructurings.

The Court also read *Pacific Lumber's* limited rejection of exculpation provisions as resting on a key factual finding that distinguished that case from this case. The Court rightfully determined that exculpation is appropriate if there is a showing that the costs that released parties might incur defending against such suits, such as negligence, are likely to swamp either the exculpated parties or the reorganization. Given the substantial costs that the Debtor has had to face

during this case litigating with the Dondero entities, the Court had no trouble finding that in this case the potential for litigation and the exculpated parties could swamp the reorganization, and for this reason determined that *Pacific Lumber* supported the Court's ruling.

Accordingly, Your Honor, this Court's ruling on exculpation provisions is entirely consistent with *Pacific Lumber* and the Appellants are not likely to succeed on appeal.

Your Honor, the Appellants are also not likely to succeed on appeal with respect to the appeal of the injunction provision. The Appellants often conflate the injunction provision with the gatekeeper provision. I will first address the injunction provision, which is really the first three paragraphs of Article 9(f) of the plan. The Funds argue that the injunction provision prohibits actions against non-debtors and is an impermissible third-party release. It is not. The injunction provision applies to the Debtor and its successors, the Reorganized Debtor, the Claimant Trust, and the Litigation Sub-Trust.

The Funds argue that it enjoins claims against protected parties. That's incorrect. Protected parties does not appear in the first three paragraphs of Article 9(f).

The Advisors' main argument is that the injunction provision is too broad because it prevents actions to interfere with the implementation and consummation of the

plan, and as I said earlier, my comments should alleviate the Advisors' concerns. We're not seeking to enjoin enforcement of contractual rights by use of the term implementation and consummation.

Appellants' argument that this injunction -- the injunction provision here in this case is broader than the injunction rejected by the district court in *Thru* is misleading. The only issue in *Thru* was whether it impermissibly applied to non-debtor third parties. That is not the issue here, as the injunction provision only applies to the Debtor and successors. *Thru* did not address whether or not -- an injunction extending to matters relating to implementation and consummation of the plan, as is the case we have here.

Lastly, Your Honor, the Appellants cannot demonstrate a likelihood of success with respect to the gatekeeper provision. The Court's determination to approve the gatekeeper provision was a mixed question of fact and law. Based upon the uncontroverted evidence at confirmation, the Court found that the Dondero entities' history of litigation, both prior to this case and during the case, justified the Court's approval of the gatekeeper provision.

The Court also heard uncontroverted testimony from Mr. Seery that the continued threat of harassing litigation from the Dondero entities would threaten success under the plan.

So, based upon the foregoing, the Court concluded that there was an evidentiary showing as to the need for a gatekeeper provision, a finding that is unlikely to get overturned on appeal.

The Appellants raise two arguments on why the gatekeeper provision is unlawful and is likely to get overturned on appeal. First they argue that the Court did not have authority to approve the gatekeeper provision. Second, they argue that the Court will not have jurisdiction to perform the gatekeeper function. Neither argument has any merit.

The Court relied on several provisions of the Bankruptcy Code providing for a gatekeeper provision in aid of implementation of the plan, including Section 105 and 1123(b)(6) of the Code. The Court also relied on the Fifth Circuit cases of *Carroll* from 2017 and *Baum* from 2008 for the authority of a court to deal with serial litigants by imposing a gatekeeper provision. And as we briefed, gatekeepers are not some new intervention, but have been approved by courts in this district, including Judge Lynn in the *Pilgrim's Pride* case and Judge Houser in *CHC Group*.

Similarly, Your Honor, the argument that the Court lacks jurisdiction to act as the gatekeeper fails. Excuse me, Your Honor. The Debtor agrees that the Court's jurisdiction is more limited post-confirmation. And that may ultimately mean that a court may not have authority to adjudicate each and

every claim relating to the post-confirmation period that comes before it, but it doesn't mean that the Court cannot act as a gatekeeper to determine if colorable claims exist. Appellants continue to ignore the Fifth Circuit's opinion in *Villegas*, where the Fifth Circuit said that a bankruptcy court may act as a gatekeeper under *Barton* to determine if a claim exists, even if the court will not have authority under *Stern* to adjudicate that claim. That's exactly what's going on here.

Accordingly, Appellants are not likely to prevail on appeal on this issue of the propriety of the gatekeeper function.

Next, with respect to harm, Your Honor, the Appellants must demonstrate that they will suffer irreparable harm if the stay is not granted. This they cannot do.

First, Appellants argue that, because their appeals may be rendered moot without a stay, that constitutes irreparable harm. This argument proves too much, Your Honor. If Appellants are correct, then any party objecting to confirmation of a plan that might be rendered moot without a stay would be entitled to a stay, and that's not the law.

Your Honor presided over a case last year called *SR Construction v. Palm Springs*, where Your Honor refused to grant a stay pending appeal of an order approving a credit bid. You were affirmed by the district court, which rejected

mootness as constituting irreparable harm, reasoning that: The Court agrees with the majority of courts in the circuit, finding that the risk of mooting a bankruptcy appeal standing alone does not constitute irreparable harm warranting a stay.

Appellants' remaining arguments suffer from the same misinterpretation of the language implementation of plan and consummation of the plan that I have previously discussed in the context of standing. Appellants are concerned that the injunction will prevent them from seeking to terminate the CLO agreements or exercising rights thereunder and the concern that the exculpation will prohibit them from asserting post-effective-date claims.

Preliminarily, these arguments only apply to the Funds, if at all. Neither Dondero, Get Good, Dugaboy have any -- or the Advisors have any post-confirmation contractual relationship with the Debtor other than the ones with the Advisors which I mentioned previously.

And as I said, while the Debtor and the Advisors were parties to shared service agreements, those agreements were terminated and the Court reserved exclusive jurisdiction over any remaining disputes, as well as in connection with the shared resource agreement that the parties have entered.

Nothing in the plan impacts the Advisors' ability to pursue whatever rights they have under the February 24th order relating to shared services or the shared resources agreement.

And the Funds are wrong that either the injunction provision or the exculpation provision affects their right under the CLO management agreements. The Funds', as I said, right to terminate the CLO management agreements will be determined by the existing adversary proceeding which is scheduled for hearing next week.

Thus, the plan does not insulate the Debtor and other parties from liability, which, under the applicable CLO agreements, in any event, limits such claims to negligence, willful misconduct, or fraud. Nor does the plan prevent the Funds from exercising their contractual remedies. It just prevents enjoined parties from filing an action before getting court approval and allowing that action to go through the gate.

Your Honor, turning to the harm that the Debtor and the creditors will suffer, they will suffer substantial harm, which basically the Appellants gloss over. They continue to argue that there's no harm, there's no exit financing, the Debtor can just do what it's doing, and that liquidating its assets, really, no harm, no foul. However, they're wrong, and the Debtor will be harmed in three significant ways.

First, as Mr. Seery provided uncontroverted testimony at the confirmation hearing, that the value of the Debtor's assets would be enhanced by eliminating the burdensome restrictions the Debtor operates under in Chapter 11.

Second, remaining in Chapter 11 will substantially increase professional fees compared to what they would be at confirmation. The Committee will still exist, with their complement of professionals, and the Dondero entities will likely continue to object to virtually every motion, requiring needless evidentiary hearings and likely more appeals.

Third, the creditors' rights to receive recoveries will be delayed. The argument that the delay can be compensated by a bond for interest at the federal judgment rate, which is less than 10 basis points, is farcical. These creditors have waited years, and in some cases more than a decade, to receive payment. Paltry interest is hardly sufficient compensation.

Accordingly, the Appellants cannot come close to demonstrating that the Debtor and its creditors will not be harmed.

And lastly, Your Honor, with respect to public interest, the Appellants argue that public interest is served because it's necessary to respect the contractual rights of various parties, protect the interests of thousands of investors, prevent the Debtor from violating the securities laws, and respecting and upholding precedent. Your Honor, while these words sound good, they really don't apply in this case. The Dondero entities are the only parties who have tried to get in the way of confirmation of the plan. It is the Dondero entities who are pursuing their agenda and their intent and

attempt to invoke the interests of innocent public retail investors, none of whom have ever appeared in this case, have any claims against the Debtor, or have any contractual relationship with the Debtor, should ring hollow to the Court.

As the *Yucaipa* court that we cite in our materials noted, in talking about the public interest, courts recognize the strong need for -- public need for finality of decisions, especially in bankruptcy proceedings. The public interest requires bankruptcy courts to consider the good of the case as a whole and not individual investment concerns. The public interest cannot tolerate any scenario under which private agendas can thwart the maximization of value.

Your Honor, the Court should not let the Dondero entities' agenda get in the way of the case any more than it has already done.

And lastly, Your Honor, with respect to the bond, if the Court is inclined to grant the motions, Appellants are required to post a bond to protect the Debtor from any harm resulting from the imposition of the stay and the delayed effective date. Appellants now agree that their initial proposal of a million dollars was insufficient to cover the additional costs of the case remaining in Chapter 11. Their new proposal in their reply, that the amount of the bond should be $3 million -- and I think Mr. Rukavina even upped that to $4 million -- is based on the faulty premise that

keeping the case in Chapter 11 will only result in an increase of professional fees per month of $125,000 compared to what it would be outside. Appellants don't seem to have been paying attention to the significant expenses the estate has been forced to incur because of Appellants' actions in the Chapter 11 case.

If the Debtor remains in Chapter 11, we'll have to seek approval of a variety of actions required by the Bankruptcy Code, including the monetization of assets, resolution of claims, retention and compensation of professionals. And if past is prologue, Your Honor, the Debtor can expect the Appellants in one form or another to object to many of these actions, objections which will involve discovery, an evidentiary hearing, and likely appeal, expenses that will not be necessary if the plan goes effective.

Accordingly, the argument the keeping the Chapter 11 cases going at an additional monthly cost of $125,000 while the appellate process plays out is fantasy. While no one has a crystal ball, Your Honor, to determine what the actual amount of the costs will be, the Debtor's proposed analysis, comparing average fees during the course of this case to those projected post-effective date, is as good a proxy as any. Therefore, Your Honor, the Debtor asks that if the Court is inclined to grant the stay that the Court condition the stay on the posting of a $17.4 million bond.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. All right. I'll hear rebuttal from the Movants.

MR. CLEMENTE: Your Honor, if I may? Your Honor, if I may?

THE COURT: Oh, I'm sorry.

MR. CLEMENTE: Matt Clemente, Committee --

THE COURT: I'm sorry.

MR. CLEMENTE: No, no. No need to apologize. Absolutely not, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. CLEMENTE: I only have a minute or two, --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. CLEMENTE: -- if Your Honor will indulge me, quickly.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

OPENING STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE CREDITORS' COMMITTEE

MR. CLEMENTE: Thank you, Your Honor. Again, Matt Clemente on behalf of the Committee, for the record.

Your Honor, you carefully considered a full record that was before you at the confirmation hearing, and you rendered a very thoughtful and detailed ruling and decision based on the voluminous record that was before you in this case, not just at the confirmation hearing but throughout the duration of this case since, I believe, late 2019, when it first came in

front of you.

Nothing in the Movants' arguments, Your Honor, raises any new issues that were not carefully considered by the Court in a thoughtful manner.

So, in short, Your Honor, Mr. Pomerantz effectively addressed and laid out the issues with respect to the Movants' request to stay, but they have failed to meet their incredibly high burden of the extraordinary remedy of giving a stay of a confirmation order.

Your Honor, additionally, from the Creditors' perspective, and Mr. Pomerantz touched very briefly on this, as Your Honor knows, many of the creditors here have been waiting, sometimes as long as a decade, and any delay occasioned by the stay will cause further harm to those creditors, Your Honor.

As Your Honor knows, the plan that Your Honor confirmed was heavily negotiated with the Committee, and the Committee believes it will serve, among other things, to reduce costs, allow for the efficient and timely distribution to creditors, provide a mechanism to vindicate claims against Dondero and his tentacles, and provide a detailed and carefully-constructed process and procedure to allow for the maximization of the assets through the monetization and the pursuit of claims.

Your Honor, the Committee believes that going effective is the way -- is in the best interest of the creditor

constituency, after carefully and thoughtfully considering the alternatives, including languishing in bankruptcy as suggested by the Movants.

Your Honor, I refer you to the rest of our arguments in our objection and joinder that we filed, but we believe that the Movants' motion for a stay should be overruled and that there should be no stay granted.

Your Honor, that's all I had for you. If you have any questions for me, I'd be happy to address them.

THE COURT: All right. No questions. All right.

MR. CLEMENTE: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I'll hear anything further now from the Appellants collectively. I guess I'll start with Mr. Hogewood, since you went first before. Anything at this point to add?

MR. HOGEWOOD: Yes, Your Honor. Just very briefly. I believe that I heard Mr. Pomerantz acknowledge that the Funds had standing on a narrow point, and standing is standing, so I'll take that.

I don't think I testified from the podium. Rather, I summarized testimony that Mr. Post and others provided during the course of the confirmation hearing.

The gatekeeper provision goes well beyond what the Fifth Circuit has previously permitted, and that is of grave concern to our client, as well as the finding related to control. And

for those reasons, we are seeking a stay.

And then there was a reference to these --

THE COURT: Can I ask you a question? You say you perceive that the gatekeeping provision goes well beyond anything that the circuit has allowed. But what about my colleagues in the Northern District of Texas? Do you think this is broader than what retired Judge Lynn permitted in *Pilgrim's Pride* or our former Chief Judge Houser allowed in *CHC*?

MR. HOGEWOOD: Well, Your Honor, in this context, my clients' contracts and the CLO contracts have been assumed, and in order to exercise rights under those contracts we're obligated to seek permission. And we should be able to proceed under the terms of those contracts, and I don't think that we can do that under the current gatekeeper provision.

To the extent that that is similar to gatekeeper provisions decided by other bankruptcy judges, I -- it may be the same, but it is -- I don't -- but it is not yet the law of the Fifth Circuit, and I think that's a reason to grant a stay pending appeal, to determine whether the provisions in this plan are permissible within the Fifth Circuit.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

MR. HOGEWOOD: The last thing I wanted to just briefly touch upon is I think there was a mention that we contest that we're related parties under what the January 2020

order. We weren't parties to that order. We did not consent to it on behalf of the Funds.

Even if we are related parties, that prohibition relates to Mr. Dondero. Mr. Dondero is prohibited from directing related parties to take specific action. And I understand that the Debtor disagrees that the Funds function independently. The Court has made findings on that subject, that they do not function independently. But that is one of the main reasons for which we are seeking both a stay and are pursuing this appeal, to ask the appellate court to correct those conclusions.

So, with that, Your Honor, we ask you to stay the confirmation order pending appeal, and I have nothing further. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Mr. Rukavina?

MR. RUKAVINA: Your Honor, thank you. And I'll be brief.

On this employee claim transfer issue, Your Honor, when those issues come up before you, you'll see that the employees transferred their claims in late February or early March. They did so because my clients basically gave them the years of credit for seniority that they had at the Debtor with respect to our bonus plans. In other words, we're trying to make good what they lost with the Debtor. And in exchange, they assigned their claims to us.

The reason why I didn't file the 3001 notices until yesterday is because it wasn't until Friday night that the Debtor challenged my standing, even though the Court found I had standing at the confirmation. So I got the employees as fast as I could.

In other words, nothing to do with that had anything to do with engineering standing, and I question why Mr. Pomerantz would have a good faith basis for saying that.

As far as what I heard for the first time today, that some employees tampered with the books and records of the Debtor, I have no idea what the Debtor is talking about. I'm sure it'll come out in due course. But I hope that there's a good faith evidentiary basis for having made those statements.

Your Honor, if we look at -- and Your Honor doesn't have to pull it up; I'm not suggesting that you do -- but it's in the record. On Page 198 of the first day's confirmation trial, I asked Mr. Seery about the injunctions and I asked, and I'm quoting now, "Do I understand correctly that this provision we've just read means that, upon the assumption of these CLO management agreements, if the counterparties to those agreements want to take any action against the Reorganized Debtor, they first have to go through this channeling injunction?" Mr. Seery answers, "I believe that's what it says, yes."

And now, to paraphrase, I continue asking him, and I say,

"Because the wind-down of the business of the Reorganized Debtor will include the management of these assets?" And he says yes.

And also, very briefly, on Page 206 of that same transcript, and I'm paraphrasing now, I asked Mr. Seery to tell me what the interference with the implementation or consummation of the plan means, and he answers, now I'm quoting, "That it means in some way taking any actions to upset, disrupt, stop, or otherwise prohibit or hurt the estate from implementing or consummating the plan." Then I ask, "Is this intended to be very broad?" And he says yes. Then I ask him to be more specific, Your Honor. Mr. Morris objects based on form, and the Court sustains that objection before I may respond to it.

So I hope the Court will forgive us for being very concerned about these injunctions, especially when, in the last two months, we had a mandatory injunction hearing before Your Honor where the Debtor alleged massive, massive irreparable injury, just to concede that its request was moot, and based on tortious interference we had a hearing in January where the Debtor admitted that it closed its sales, there was no interference, and all that happened was that our employees, our employees, refused to do something that Mr. Seery requested.

So when I hear Mr. Pomerantz say, whoa, whoa, whoa, these

are actually very narrow provisions, Mr. Rukavina is not smart enough to understand what I'm saying, then I would suggest, Your Honor, that the Debtor do a plan modification and moot a lot of our objections. If Mr. Pomerantz's view of these injunctions as being narrow is true, notwithstanding what Mr. Seery testified to, then that's the proper remedy. Let's amend the plan by agreement, and if they want to moot ninety percent of our arguments, we'd be happy to do that.

We don't want to appeal. We don't want a stay pending appeal. We just don't want contempt in front of Your Honor four months from now because something that we do in good faith is brought before Your Honor as something nefarious because apparently we're all Dondero tentacles.

Your Honor, as far as the Debtor collaterally attacking its own confirmation order, now saying that, well, creditors might receive a hundred percent, on Page 41 the Court finds it's 71 percent, so I think that argument carries no weight.

And finally, Your Honor, I just want to leave you with one parting thought, because I think -- I think it is important. The Debtor has argued that we are all disrupters, that we are trying to help Mr. Dondero burn down the house. The Court, to one degree or another, seems to have accepted that view. What we have tried to tell Your Honor, at least the Advisors and the Funds, what we have tried to tell Your Honor is that there is a business dispute underlying all of this, a good faith

business dispute. The Debtor is liquidating assets worth more than a billion dollars in a manner that we'd rather the Debtor not do.

Now, the Court can decide whether the Debtor has the power to do so. It's a legitimate business dispute. I can see both sides of it. But it is that businesses dispute that is driving this appeal and this stay pending appeal.

I heard Mr. Pomerantz say that if the Chapter 11 case remains open, the Debtor will have to go to the Court to approve sales, et cetera. That's what we've been asking for for months now. We would love it if the Debtor did that, to -- in open, with transparency, with bid procedures, to sell these remaining assets. Because, well, not my clients directly, but Mr. Hogewood's clients, and my clients indirectly, own those interests in those assets. But the Debtor has never taken that position before. The Debtor has said that it gets to liquidate these assets without authority of the Court.

So if the price of a stay pending appeal is to have the Debtor have to come to the Court with approved sale processes and bid procedures, how can anyone complain about that? We will fund that stay pending appeal bond, as long as it's reasonable, any day of the week, because that's all that we've been asking for, that the Debtor not liquidate quickly and for less than appropriate value the assets that it has remaining

because it fundamentally conflicts with the rights of the underlying interest holders.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Anyone else? Mr. Taylor?

MR. TAYLOR: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. TAYLOR: Yes, Your Honor. Clay Taylor on behalf of Mr. Dondero.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. TAYLOR: To echo a little bit of what Mr. Rukavina said, and I head Mr. Pomerantz say they will have significant expenses getting court approval inside a Chapter 11, including getting permission for asset sales. One, I'm very encouraged to hear that they have now admitted the errors of their way and that they should have gotten permission for asset sales. It didn't happen before. But if we could just get adequate notice, either inside or outside of Chapter 11, that's what Mr. Dondero wants.

He wants the opportunity to bid in an open market for these assets or bring other bidders to the table. He wants to increase value. He fundamentally disagrees with Mr. Seery. And, you know, it's okay to have a disagreement on a business issue as to whether this is the best way to liquidate these assets. He wants to see if value could ever get in a waterfall down to Mr. Dondero. He wants to limit his

liability or any of those entities in which he owns or are a part of liability to the investors that they're holding their money. He wants to limit his potential liability for which these alleged alter ego claims are being brought and they say he is going to be liable for the difference in value. He also wants to make sure he preserves his reputation in the marketplace as having been a savvy investor.

So these are exactly the fundamental things that we're asking for that weren't done before. That's why we're asking for a stay pending appeal, so they actually either, one, have to provide the proper notice as required under the Code and Procedures, or alternatively, if they don't, that they can be held liable for their actions, without the exculpation and release and that we go through a gatekeeper process.

That is fundamentally the difference that we have and why we're asking for a stay pending appeal and why I try to state that succinctly and let Your Honor consider that. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Mr. Draper, anything further from you?

MR. DRAPER: I have a small comment. Your Honor, look, you and I completely disagree on *Pacific Lumber* and its impact. You spent a great deal of time looking at it and, you know, you have your opinion and the Fifth Circuit will have its opinion, since we're going through a direct appeal.

The one point I would like to make is that I've never seen a *de minimis* limitation on somebody being a party in interest. I think that does not exist in the Bankruptcy Code. I disagree that I have a *de minimis* interest, but I don't think that takes somebody away from being a party in interest or being affected by an order, and there's no case that stands for that proposition.

So, with that, I have nothing further to say, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

MR. POMERANTZ: Your Honor, may I briefly respond? This is Jeff Pomerantz.

THE COURT: Well, no, we -- I usually let the movants have the last word, so I think we're done.

MR. POMERANTZ: Okay.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. POMERANTZ: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: My clock shows 11:06. I am going to take a break to collect my thoughts and look at these exhibits. And I'll tell you what. We'll come back in 30 minutes, at 11:36, and I'll give you my ruling.

We also have a few housekeeping matters, a couple of housekeeping matters that I want to address when we come back. You know, we have this hearing Monday on the contempt motion as to Mr. Dondero, and I just want to see where things are with the Fifth Circuit *mandamus* effort that Mr. Dondero is

pursuing. I don't know if you all will have any updates when I get back.

And then I hear that a motion for my recusal has been filed by Dondero through new counsel. When was that, Nate? Was that last night? Okay. Anyway.

THE CLERK: It was last night.

THE COURT: It was last night. So I'll just comment on that when I come back as well. So, I'll see you in 30 minutes.

THE CLERK: All rise.

(A recess ensued from 11:07 a.m. to 11:54 a.m.)

THE CLERK: All rise.

THE COURT: All right. Please be seated. All right. We are going back on the record in the Highland motion for stay pending appeal. The Court deliberated a little longer than I told you I would, but the Court is ready to make a record. Is everyone out there? Hopefully, we have everyone out there that we need.

All right. Mike, can you tell, everyone is still logged in?

THE CLERK: Yes, ma'am, they are.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. The Court has decided to deny the motions for stay pending appeal of the confirmation order.

First, as we all know very well, courts in this circuit

have held that a discretionary stay pending appeal of a bankruptcy court order should only be granted if a movant demonstrates the traditional four prongs: (1) a likelihood of success on the merits; (2) some irreparable injury if the stay is not granted; (3) the granting of the stay would not substantially harm other parties; and (4) the granting of the stay would serve the public interest. Many Fifth Circuit cases have articulated these standards, including *In re First South Savings Association*, 820 F.2d 700 (5th Cir. 1987) and *Ruiz v. Estelle*, 666 F.2d 854.

The Fifth Circuit has also made very clear the party seeking a stay pending appeal bears the burden of proof on each of these elements. The Court has said that while each of these four factors must be met, the movant need not always show a probability of success on the merits when a serious legal question is involved. The Court, the Fifth Circuit, has hastened to add that this is not a *coup de grâce* for movants; still there are the other three prongs that have to be met.

So, I also want to add a reference to Judge Marvin Isgur. My Southern District of Texas colleague wrote at length on this issue in a *TNT Procurement* decision in denying a request for a stay pending appeal as to three different orders he had entered during that Chapter 11 case. In that case, he held that although the movant had met its burden of proof on the first factor, likelihood of success on the merits as to some

of the legal issues in the challenged orders, that with regard to the second factor, irreparable injury, the presence of irreparable injury is a fact issue, and the movant requesting a stay pending appeal must prove such fact by a preponderance of the evidence. And Judge Isgur held that because the movant failed to present any evidence on this prong at the hearing, there could be no proof of irreparable injury. So he denied a stay pending appeal.

So, turning to the facts and arguments here, first, before addressing the four prongs, the four traditional factors for evaluating a request for a stay pending appeal, I'm going to address the standing challenge that the Debtor has made as to the four Appellants. I determine there is standing, just as I did at the confirmation hearing, although I really want to reiterate we have a very close call on this standing argument. Clearly, we do not have traditional creditors here appealing a plan. In fact, notably, we have an Official Unsecured Creditors' Committee with large strong creditors as members who have fought long and hard with this Debtor, both before the case in many years of litigation and during the case, and they've embraced the plan.

The four Objectors, the Court continues to believe, are following the marching orders of Mr. Dondero, the company's former CEO, and are *de facto* controlled by him, based on prior evidence this Court has heard.

In any event, the Court determines that these four Appellants, these four categories of Appellants, do have some plausible argument of being persons aggrieved or affected by the confirmation order, remote as that interest is by traditional Chapter 11 standards. And so, thus, I find they have standing.

Again, for the benefit of courts hearing an appeal on this or further considering a motion for stay pending appeal, I stress that this bankruptcy judge has a very hard view on this. It's an extremely close call. Again, these Appellants are not conventional creditors affected by plan class treatment, or direct interest holders, for that matter. So it's a hard call.

But, having found technical standing, the Court turns to the evidence here with regard to the four-factor test for a stay pending appeal. And we had no witnesses. We had merely documentary evidence and argument. The Court finds and concludes that this documentary evidence and argument did not meet the burden of proof necessary to justify a discretionary stay pending appeal.

On the first factor, likelihood of success on the merits, there was at least a serious legal question raised. There were, of course, three primary legal issues raised as errors by this Court in the confirmation order. The first two arguments were not pressed too much in legal argument today,

although they were stressed in the briefing. One, the absolute priority rule violation argument; and then, two, the Bankruptcy Rule 2015.3/Bankruptcy Code Section 1129(a)(2) violation argument.

The Court considered these arguments to wholly lack merit, and are borderline frivolous, frankly. They do not raise a serious legal question.

The question of the propriety of the exculpations, the plan injunctions, and the gatekeeping provisions are a harder call. While this Court strived mightily to understand the parameters, the dictates, the exceptions of *Pacific Lumber* as to the exculpations, the Court acknowledges others may reasonably disagree that I interpreted *Pacific Lumber* correctly as to when the Fifth Circuit might extend its policy rationales for exculpations or whether it might extend the holding of *Pacific Lumber* or elaborate on the holding of *Pacific Lumber* when there's a situation like this one where we have an independent CEO and board members who are more like Official Unsecured Creditors' Committee members than typical incumbent officers and directors, and also, in an exceptional situation like this case, where there's a real risk, a real risk of burdensome and vexatious litigation going forward if we don't have in place the exculpations, the injunctions, and the gatekeeping provisions.

I think there are also *res judicata* issues that cannot be

ignored with regard to the prior January and July 2020 orders that contained similar provisions to the exculpation provisions and gatekeeping provisions.

In any event, I'm going to spot the Appellants on this one, to use a slang term, the spot being that they have raised a serious legal question as to the exculpations, gatekeeping provisions, and plan injunctions, although I stress that I think pushing the envelope, to use that phraseology, is a bit of hyperbole certainly in connection with plan injunctions, which are very common in Chapter 11 plans, and even the gatekeeping provisions, which retired Judge Lynn and retired Chief Judge Houser have approved in very significant large Chapter 11 cases.

But turning now to the other three prongs, the Appellants have not met their burden of proof. They simply have not shown they will suffer irreparable harm, certainly not because of a mere mootness risk, and that's really the only harm that I truly think has been plausibly presented or argued here by Appellants.

They cannot show there will not be substantial harm to the overall bankruptcy estate, when it undeniably will endure more administrative costs and burdens if the Debtor continues on as a debtor-in-possession in an already very lengthy case, by today's measure. A 15-month case in today's world is a long Chapter 11 case.

And the Court believes there will be a substantial harm to the legitimate creditors here, the creditors who have faced nothing but delay in pursuing their claims for years and years, some for decades now.

And as far as the public interest factor, I do agree with one comment made today that this is more about Mr. Dondero's private agenda to get his company back, the company that he decided to file Chapter 11 back in October 2019, more than about protection of the public interest or the interests of retail investors that he or the Advisors or Funds purport to be acting to protect.

So the discretionary stay is denied.

As to the possibility of a stay pursuant to a bond being posted, we used to have a local district court rule that I believe was repealed a few years ago. But even if it's still around, it's not terribly apropos for a confirmation order. It was Local District Rule 62.1, dealing with a supersedeas bond. It provided, unless otherwise ordered by a presiding judge, a supersedeas bond staying execution of a money judgment shall be in the amount of judgment plus twenty percent of that amount to cover interest and any award of damages for delay, plus $250 to cover costs. Certainly, that would be a very large number here. And I don't entirely agree with retired Judge Richard Schmidt, who, in the *ASARCO* case, said the entire amount of the indebtedness under a plan is the

appropriate amount for a bond.

So, what I will do here is I will accept the Debtor's suggestion of $17.4 million as an appropriate amount of the bond based on the argument made in its pleadings and today. I will tell you I frankly think it's a little on the low side, but I will accept it as reasonable since the Debtor has, I guess, looked into this deeply and decided that would be reasonable.

So, if the Appellants are willing to post a $17.4 million bond, the Court will grant the stay pending appeal.

All right. Well, as I said, I have a hard stop at 12:15, so I'm going to ask --

MR. POMERANTZ: Your Honor, this is Jeff Pomerantz. I just had one comment on your last comment.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. POMERANTZ: My presentation to the Court was not to say that are they should get a stay if they posted the bond. My comment to the Court and argument to the Court is they have not met the standard, but even if they had met the standard, they still need to post a bond. So it was only in the event that you found that they had satisfied their standard. So the Debtor's view is that there should not be any stay, regardless of whether they post a bond or not.

As I indicated in my argument and we indicate in our pleadings, one of our arguments that we did not quantify, and

I suspect we would have quantified if there would have been an evidentiary hearing on the bond, is the effect on the asset sale based upon Mr. Seery's testimony at confirmation.

So we don't think that the Appellants should have a right to a bond. They don't have a right to a bond. And I just wanted to make sure that Your Honor didn't misconstrue my comments differently.

THE COURT: All right. Well, I think I did misconstrue your argument. I mean, my understanding of the case law is the courts of appeal view this as there's a discretionary stay where the Court has the discretion to grant a stay pending appeal. And, you know, it's kind of unfortunate they use that term "discretionary," because there is a strict four-prong test that has to be met. But if the Appellants are willing to put up an appropriate dollar amount as far as a bond, then I don't have discretion. You know, I don't even go through the four-prong analysis.

So, you're telling me you think I got the case law wrong on that?

MR. POMERANTZ: Your Honor, I didn't read the briefing by the Appellants to suggest that. I certainly didn't read -- you know, present that to the Court in our arguments. I don't know if that's the law.

Your Honor, I fully expected that since -- look, a lot of what was presented on the amount of the bond was not evidence,

right? We presented exhibits. The Appellants presented exhibits.

If Your Honor is inclined to view it that way, I guess (a) I would like the opportunity to brief it; and (b) present evidence to Your Honor that the damage is in excess based upon the argument we made on the potential adverse impact to the sale of assets, as Mr. Seery testified on an uncontroverted basis at the confirmation hearing.

MR. RUKAVINA: Well, Your Honor, may I briefly interject?

THE COURT: Briefly.

MR. RUKAVINA: Your Honor, this was our evidentiary hearing, and just like the Court ruled against us based on the evidence on the discretionary stay, Mr. Pomerantz had his chance, the Court has adopted a $17.4 million number, we're going to try our best to get that bond in place ASAP.

If the Court is inclined to consider post-hearing matters, I would ask for a short administrative stay of the effective date of the plan so that we're not prejudiced by that, because otherwise we're kind of in limbo.

MR. CLEMENTE: And Your Honor, if I may, it's Matt Clemente on behalf of the Committee.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. CLEMENTE: I agree with Mr. Pomerantz's comments. I don't believe -- at least, I didn't appreciate that today

would be an evidentiary hearing over the size of the bond. I understood the pleadings to read that there was a stay that was being requested by the Court [sic], and if the Court should otherwise determine that, based on the law, the stay was required -- which I believe, based on Your Honor's ruling, you did not believe it met the standard -- then there would be a discussion of a bond.

So the Committee would like to offer evidence in connection with the Debtor, if appropriate, to the extent that Your Honor is suggesting that the size of a bond would then result in a stay as a matter of right on behalf of the Appellants, or the potential Appellants.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Well, it was your burden, your -- Appellants -- burden to show -- and, again, I think I'm inclined to allow a little -- well, again, my understanding of the law is I have to grant a stay pending appeal if a sufficient bond is put up. You know, forget about the four prongs if a sufficient bond is put up.

I did not find the $1 million that increased to $3 or $4 million, whatever the number was, was sufficient.

It occurs to me that we really didn't tee up -- we really didn't tee up what was the size of the appropriate amount of bond, now that I think about it. It was all about the discretionary stay, with that just kind of thrown in.

So here is what I will do. I'll deny the motion before me, but it is certainly with leave for us to have a follow-up hearing on a bond amount. Okay? I mean, Mr. Rukavina makes a fair point that he ought to get a small stay, small, a stay between the time we come back -- between today and the time we come back for him to argue about the appropriate bond amount. So -- I'm running into my hard stop -- we'll talk about that hearing date in a moment, but let's talk about what we have set next week. We have the motion to hold Mr. Dondero in contempt related to the alleged violations of the preliminary injunction and TRO. Is there any update from the Fifth Circuit on the *mandamus* request?

MR. TAYLOR: Your Honor, this is Clay Taylor on behalf of Mr. Dondero.

My understanding of that is that briefing was requested by the Fifth Circuit of --

THE COURT: It was due the 16th.

MR. TAYLOR: -- the Debtor -- by the Debtor.

THE COURT: Yes. It was due the 16th.

MR. TAYLOR: You're correct. And that was filed. And it is under consideration by the Fifth Circuit. And beyond that, I mean, of course, I wish I could tell you when they're going to rule, but I can't. So I don't think anybody has any other update other than that.

THE COURT: All right. So we'll go forward Monday at

9:30 unless someone notifies my courtroom deputy over the weekend that the Fifth Circuit has said stop, you can't.

All right. Okay. And then there's -- I don't know if the apparently new counsel who has filed a motion of recusal is on the line, but I'll just tell people I will let you all know by the end of today if I think I need a hearing on that or I think I need to give other parties in interest the opportunity to weigh in on that. But I don't think it's going to stop me from going forward, just based on the very quick summary I got from one of my law clerks this morning. But I'll let you know by the end of the day today if I think I need to set that for hearing or need responsive pleadings.

All right. The last thing before I'm late for my engagement is, Mr. Pomerantz, at some point -- no, this is the next-to-last thing. At some point, you said we have a hearing next week on a preliminary injunction adversary as to the Funds. Is that next week?

MR. POMERANTZ: Your Honor, I may have misspoke. I think it's the 29th.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. POMERANTZ: I could be corrected if I'm wrong. So, --

THE COURT: Okay. So, with that, I'm going to offer you this. Traci, correct me if I'm wrong: I don't think we have anything set right now on Wednesday of next week,

correct?

THE CLERK: That is correct.

THE COURT: Okay. I will offer you Wednesday to come back on the bond issue. And then, if that's the case, --

THE CLERK: That's --

THE COURT: -- then I'll give a temporary stay through 11:59 next Wednesday on implementing the plan to give the Appellants the opportunity to put on their argument and evidence and for the other parties to put on their argument and evidence about what is an appropriate bond amount. Does that work?

MR. RUKAVINA: Your Honor, very quickly, our agreement in principle with the Debtor was that we'd have a week after a hearing on a temporary stay. I would urge Your Honor to give us that after next Wednesday. Otherwise, we're going to have to go to district court immediately. I don't know if Mr. Pomerantz is agreeable to that.

MR. POMERANTZ: Yes, Your Honor. We're prepared to give a week from the hearing, as our prior agreement was with Mr. Rukavina.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. POMERANTZ: I would also suggest that, with respect to the hearing next Wednesday, number one, that by the end of the day today -- and it could be late evening -- that parties at least file their witness lists for who would be a

witness at that hearing and that Your Honor set a joint deadline for any briefs, which would primarily be on the legal issue, for 3:00 p.m. Central time on Tuesday, so that Your Honor will have time to review them before the hearing and that we can at least see each other's legal position on whether a stay is appropriate even without meeting the standard in -- if there's a bond posted.

THE COURT: All right. Well, sounds reasonable to me, since we're talking about such a specific narrow issue. Is everyone good with those deadlines?

MR. RUKAVINA: Your Honor, yes, and I know Your Honor has to run. I will not be available for Wednesday, so please excuse me. I'll have someone else handle it.

And I would just ask that in the order denying the discretionary stay, or some order, that the effective date of the plan be pushed out by said week so we have it on paper and clarity. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. That sounds reasonable, Mr. Pomerantz. Okay.

MR. POMERANTZ: Thank you, Your Honor. I guess the only addition to my -- what I -- on Tuesday, when people file their briefs, they should also file whatever exhibits they would be relying on Wednesday. Today, with the witness, I realize it's a little probably early for people to get all their exhibits, but they should be able to get their witnesses

by today and then their exhibits by 3:00 p.m. Central Tuesday, along with any briefs.

THE COURT: Okay. So that sounds reasonable. By the end of today, the witness and exhibit list, or did we just want to say witness --

MR. POMERANTZ: The witness list by the end of today.

THE COURT: Just the witness list.

MR. POMERANTZ: Just the witness list.

THE COURT: 3:00 p.m. Central time Tuesday for the exhibit list, with exhibits filed, and any briefing. Anyone have any contrary views?

Okay. That will be the ruling, then. And I'll see you Monday, I guess. We're adjourned.

THE CLERK: All rise.

MR. POMERANTZ: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. RUKAVINA: Thank you.

(Proceedings concluded at 12:20 p.m.)

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CERTIFICATE

I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

/s/ Kathy Rehling **03/19/2021**

_____ _____

Kathy Rehling, CETD-444 Date

Certified Electronic Court Transcriber

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